

State of Wisconsin

AND

HIPAA Privacy

(WorkForce)

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)

Jack Hough



HIPAA Privacy WorkForce



- The Minimum NecessaryStandard
- Privacy Training
- Introduction to Security



The Minimum Necessary Standard

- -The Minimum Necessary Standard
- -When Does Minimum Necessary Apply
- -When Does Minimum Necessary NOT Apply

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-How to Implement Minimum Necessary

Minimum Necessary Standard

•The Standard:

Covered entity must make reasonable efforts to limit use, disclosure and requests of PHI to the minimum necessary

Changes from Proposed Rule

- -Exception for treatment by health care providers
- -Protocol for routine, recurring uses
- -Reasonable reliance on certain requestors
- -Justification for entire medical record

Minimum Necessary Standard

- Reasonableness standard
 - -Flexible—to fit own workforce/business
 - -Scaleable
- •How is reasonableness determined?
 - -Healthcare size?
 - -Content of PHI?
 - -Prudent professional?
 - -Best practices?

Minimum Necessary Standard

- Consequence of violation
 - -Negligent violation \$100-\$25,000 CMP
 - -Wrongful disclosure-criminal penalties of up to \$250,000 and 1-10 years imprisonment
 - -Common law/statutory privacy rights

Recommendations

- -Benchmark Review vs. Regulations
- -Comparability analysis (Use of PHI)
- -Expert opinion

When Does Minimum Necessary Apply?

- •All uses, disclosures and requests
 - -Six (6) Exceptions
- For health care operations and payment purposes
- For treatment purposes
 - Exception for Providers (for treatment disclosures)
 - Applies to <u>uses</u> for treatment by providers

When Does Minimum Necessary Apply?

- Business associates
- Disclosures Required by Law
- De-Identified Information
- Other disclosures and requests to third parties



When Does Minimum Necessary NOT Apply?

•Six (6) exceptions:

- -Disclosures to and requests by providers for treatment
- -Disclosures to the individual
- -Disclosures authorized by the individual
- -Uses and disclosures required by law
- -Disclosures to HHS for Privacy Rule compliance
- -Disclosures to HHS for other HIPAA compliance

How to Implement Minimum Necessary

- Define Minimum Necessary
- Use specifications
- Identify flow of PHI
- Define workforce Uses
 - -Employees, volunteers, trainees, others under contracts to Covered Entities
- Develop policies, procedures and protocols



How to Implement Minimum Necessary

- Determine extent of access by class
 - -Particular data elements?
 - -Categorical access vs. process oriented access
- Determine conditions to access
- Workforce Issues
 - -Multiple hats
 - -Volunteers
 - -On-site business associates
 - -Overtime

How to Implement Minimum Necessary

- Disclosure/Request Specifications
 - -Standard for routine and recurring uses
- Reasonable Restrictions for Requesting Entities
 - -Disclosure of specific data to a requesting entity
 - -Public official for required reports
 - Minimum necessary representation
 - -Task Force for research purposes
 - -Case by Case Review for Disclosures outside defined standards.
 - Task Force Review
 - Disclosure criteria and procedures for reviewing requests in accordance with criteria

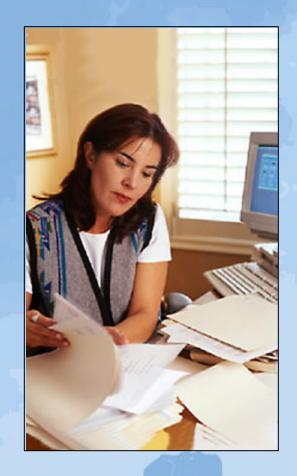


Privacy Training



Privacy Training for Employees

- Privacy Training is one of the Top Priorities
 - Topics for Educating the Organization:
 - -What is HIPAA?
 - -What Does HIPAA Do?
 - -Why HIPAA?
 - -How Will HIPAA Affect Us?
 - -When and What Must We Do?
 - -What are the Penalties?
- Privacy Training according to job function
- •HIPAA Training must be kept current and on-going





All auditing and monitoring can not be addressed by technology - especially related to the privacy requirements.

Manual monitoring:

- Review current practices vs. compliance
- Review forms
- Review system access requests (Security)
- Review contracts (Business Associate language)
- Review confidentiality statements
- Review Marketing materials

- Review Current Practices
 - Monitor trash for disposal of PHI
 - Monitor verbal communications
 - Monitor use of screensavers
 - Monitor access to Medical Records and other PHI
 - Monitor patient care areas
 - Whiteboards

Technical Strategies Auditing & Monitoring

- Accounting of Disclosures
 - Trending reported complaints
 - Monitoring minimum necessary
 - Monitoring employee/system access
 - Same last name monitoring

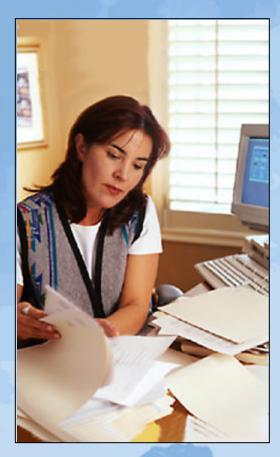
Successful Approach

- Appointing a Privacy Officer/Privacy Manager
- Educating Administration and Employees
- Incorporating HIPAA privacy policies into existing policies

Organizational Challenges

- Determining a reasonable approach for compliance and ongoing monitoring
- Ensuring that the privacy rules do not inhibit patient care

Introduction to Security



- -Introduction to Security
- -Security Relating to Privacy
- -Implementation of Security Requirements



Introduction to HIPAA Security

Technical Security Services

 The processes that are put in place to protect information and to control individual access to information

Technical Security Mechanisms

 Processes that are put in place to guard against unauthorized access to data that is transmitted over a communications network.

Electronic Signature Standard (Optional)

 A "digital signature" is an electronic signature based upon cryptographic methods of originator authentication, computed by using a set of rules and a set of parameters so that the identity of the signer and the integrity of the data can be verified.

Introduction to HIPAA Security

What is a Contingency Plan?

- A plan for responding to a system emergency, that includes performing backups, preparing critical facilities that can be used to facilitate continuity of operations in the event of an emergency, and recovering from a disaster.
- Continue critical business functions (Business Continuity Plan)
- Retrievable exact copies of information (Data backup Plan)
- Restore any loss of data(Disaster Recovery Plan)
- Periodic testing
 (Testing and Revision Procedures)

Introduction to HIPAA Security

Privacy vs. Security

- What is the Difference?
- SECURITY

Refers to <u>HOW</u> private information is safeguarded—Ensuring privacy by controlling access to information and protecting it from inappropriate disclosure and accidental or intentional destruction or

loss PRIVACY

Refers to <u>WHAT</u> is protected — Health information about an individual and the determination of WHO is permitted to use, disclose, or access the information

Security Relating to Privacy Requirements

Privacy vs. Security (Examples)

The Security Requirement of:

- Administrative Procedures
- •Formal Mechanisms for processing records
 Once this Security Requirement is met the following Privacy
 Requirements have been satisfied.
 - Documented Processes, Policies and Procedures
 - Physical Safeguards
- •Assigned Security Officer
 Once this Security Requirement is met the following Privacy
 Requirements have been satisfied.
 - Assign a Security Responsibility

Implementation of Security Requirements Security Requirements – Security vs. Privacy

Each Privacy requirement depends upon these Security requirements.

- Security Management Process
- Information Access Control
- Chain of Trust Partner Agreement
- Authentication
- Encryption
- Termination Procedures
- Training

Implementation of Security Requirements Security Requirements – Examples (continued)

- Computer/Network Configuration Management
- Documentation
- Virus Checking
- Hardware/Software Review & Testing
- Inventory
- Security Testing
- Security Incident Procedures
- Reporting & Response

Implementation of Security Requirements Security Requirements – Examples (continued)

- Internal Audits
- Procedures & Methodology
- Audit Logs
- Reports
- Automation of Programs
- Manual Inspections

For more information See the StoneHenge Booth or contact: Pat Sloan 1-866-392-2002



PSLOAN@STONEHENGE.ORG www.stonehenge.org